

Deaf-Mutes' Journal

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature"

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Volume LXVII

New York, Thursday, July 14, 1938

Number 28

From Fort Washington Heights to the Hills of Greenburgh

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ACQUISITION OF THE NEW SITE IN THE TOWN OF GREENBURGH AND THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION THEREON

The erection of a new school plant for the New York School for the Deaf at Greenburgh, New York, resulted from a series of circumstances which eventually took definite form and direction. The initial factor was undoubtedly the constantly increasing maintenance and repair costs of the eighty year old buildings of the school between Fort Washington Avenue and Riverside Drive, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The problem of remodeling the buildings had been given casual consideration but had been discarded as impracticable. Moreover it was realized that with the growth of New York City the old location no longer afforded the advantages of country life, and the land had become too valuable to retain for School purposes. During the autumn of 1933 the recently appointed superintendent, Victor O. Skyberg, secured the official consent of the President of the Board of Directors Major Francis G. Landon, to investigate suitable properties in the immediate vicinity of New York with a view to finding a desirable and reasonably priced new site which could be held in the event of a future decision to move the school and to build a new plant. As a result a parcel of seventy-six acres of land in the Town of Greenburgh near White Plains Westchester County, was tentatively selected in 1934 as meeting the requirements of a possible future building site.

In the meantime a very definite program of reorganization among all the residential schools for the deaf of New York State was taking definite form. The superintendents of the various schools were called in a number of conferences with the Deputy Commissioner of Vocational and Extension Education, Dr. Louis A. Wilson of the State Education Department, in an effort to standardize and correlate the educational activities of the various schools and to make specialized assignments of responsibility for certain types of training and education in certain schools.

The primary reason for the reorganization was to eliminate duplication of effort wherever possible and thereby afford greater concentration on particular phases of the training and education of the deaf child. For instance, it seemed somewhat illogical to operate three small high school departments in New York City when the boys and girls who were to take this advanced training could very well be accommodated in one school. Likewise, it seemed both illogical and expensive to operate three sets of vocational school rooms when a concentration of these facilities would permit not only greater specialization, but also a fuller expansion of given types of vocational training.

The new program was first set in motion among the three residential schools of New York City, whereby the New York School for the Deaf accepted the function of providing vocational training for boys in the Metropolitan district, the Lexington School for the Deaf similarly accepted the assignment of providing vocational training for the girls and St. Joseph's School for the Deaf took over the program of secondary or academic education. The effect of this reorganization was to definitely focus the

attention of the Board of Directors upon the desirability and need of making provision for further expansion and the acquisition of a new site for a new school plant. At its meeting on April 11, 1934, the president, Major Francis G. Landon, presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The State Department of Education has formulated a plan for reclassification of the facilities and reorganization of programs for the instruction of deaf pupils, under which the New York School for the Deaf will be assigned the function of providing vocational training for the older boys in the Metropolitan District, and

WHEREAS, It may not be economical to adapt the present buildings, equipment and site to fulfill the requirements of this assignment,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board that it is desirable to consider a once the selection and acquisition of a new site, including the purchase or construction of appropriate buildings and plant, such measures to be initiated as soon as the necessary financial arrangements can be accomplished.

A special committee of Messrs. Joseph R. Barr, Philip Hiss and C. Gouverneur Hoffman was appointed to consider the purchase of the building site which had been selected. The committee was unanimous in its approval of the property in Greenburgh above mentioned, and a special meeting of the Board of Directors was called on the evening of June 27, 1934, at the University Club, where after a full discussion of the question a resolution to contract for the purchase of the new school site was adopted. The question of the erection

of a new school plant was deferred for further consideration.

The school was in the meantime doing its utmost to carry out in a satisfactory manner of the function assigned to it under the program of reorganization. After the initial transfer of groups of older boys and girls between the New York City schools it was deemed best in the interest of economy and efficiency of administration and operation to make a complete exchange of pupils between New York School for the Deaf and Lexington School for the Deaf, placing all the boys in the New York School for the Deaf and all the girls in the Lexington School for the Deaf. By this arrangement the inadequacy of the existing school plant was emphasized more than ever. The extension of the vocational training program in particular necessitated extensive alterations of all available unoccupied space, with the unfortunate result, however, that the vocational training classes were scattered throughout the basements of the School buildings all the way from 163d Street to 165th Street. There was serious consideration of the need for the erection of a vocational school building to house the numerous additional training classes. Moreover, a school enrollment composed entirely of boys emphasized the need for suitable athletic fields and play grounds, and it became necessary to rent a gymnasium in a nearby building.

There were informal discussions of the possibility of the sale of our present property and of the question of financing a building program if a new school were to be erected. In October, 1936, a New School Development Committee, consisting of Messrs. Winthrop G. Brown, Chairman, Aymar Johnson, Oliver Harriman, Louis F. Bishop and Joseph R. Barr, was appointed. At the meeting of the Board of Directors on November 18th, this committee reported the desirability of engaging a firm of architects to make preliminary plans for the possible building of a new plant at Greenburgh and on motion duly made and seconded a resolution was adopted authorizing the employ-

ment of the firm of Cross & Cross for this purpose.

During the winter of 1936-1937 there were indications that the New York City Department of Education might be interested in acquiring the Riverside Drive property for the erection of a public school, and there were also tentative bids submitted by real estate operators and unidentified organizations. Finally at the meeting of the Board of Directors on May 12, 1937, Mr. William M. V. Hoffman, Chairman of the Real Estate Committee, laid before the Board of Directors a definite offer of purchase of the present school property, submitted by the Presbyterian Hospital of the City of New York. This offer was accepted and a formal contract was thereafter executed by the officers.

On June 9th, 1937, the Board of Directors at its regular meeting adopted a resolution creating a special committee of the Board of Directors of the school to be known as the Building Committee with duties, power and authority to plan, commence and prosecute with all the powers of the whole Board of Directors the construction of a new plant on the property of the school located in the town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, New York. Robert McC. Marsh, who had recently succeeded Major Landon in the presidency upon the latter's declination of another term of office, appointed the following Building Committee:

William M. Evarts, Chairman
Louis F. Bishop, Winthrop B. Brown, William W. Hoffman, Major Francis G. Landon, Bronson Winthrop, and Robert McC. Marsh, *ex-officio* member.

On July 10th, 1937, members of the Building Committee and others met at Greenburgh to designate the location of various buildings and to break ground. Present at that meeting were: Mr. William M. Evarts, Major Francis G. Landon, Mr. Bronson Winthrop, Mr. William W. Hoffman and Mr. Winthrop G. Brown, representing the officers of the Board of Directors and the Building Committee; Mr. Joseph R. Barr, a former member of

(Continued on page 6)



Meeting of the Building Committee at New School, May 18, 1938

Left to right.—Supt. Victor O. Skyberg, Major Francis G. Landon, Dr. Louis F. Bishop, Winthrop G. Brown, W. W. Hoffman, Henry R. Hayes, Bronson Winthrop, Robert McC. Marsh, Joseph R. Barr, C. Hunter Fields, Chas. S. Fisk.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL

NEW YORK, JULY 14, 1938

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, *Editor*
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THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York School for the Deaf, at 163d Street and Riverside Drive) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for the deaf published, containing the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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Superintendent

"He's true to God who's true to man;
Whenever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves
And not for all the race."

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IN THE training for leadership in trade schools, it is argued one great aim should be to create and build up the personality of the worker. The idea is to develop in boys and girls the possibility to show in labor councils the traits for advancement. It is the general belief that it is insufficient merely to train mechanics or printers. Vocational schools are placing increased emphasis upon the development of well-adjusted personalities. The ability to cooperate with others is considered one of the most important traits to be developed in students who are preparing to take their places in industry. Many of them will become active in their trade unions, even leaders in time. The type of labor leaders this country has in the future will be determined by the type of education the pupils get in schools today.

It was not unusual in the past, after one of the boys had been placed in a position, for the employer to call the school officials and say: "We like the boy very much; he knows how to do his work. But he does not know how to act as a gentleman. He wears his hat in the office, he shuffles his feet, he is generally untidy." Another complaint was that the girl sent for the job used too much lipstick, and chewed gum all day long. Because of these criticisms, it was decided to pay more attention to personal characteristics and attitudes.

As their answer to the problem, the vocational schools are introducing "personality classes" where pupils are taught how to sit at table, how to apply for a job, how to dress neatly, how to impress others. It is the feeling of educators that while personality cannot be taught, all the requirements of the vague term can be acquired. Patience, tolerance, sympathetic understanding, courtesy,

honesty, sportsmanship—all the homely virtues are stressed. Through practical classroom demonstrations, examples of what it means to be decent and friendly to each other are presented to the pupils. Dinners and receptions are held, at which the students observe and criticize each other as they select the right fork and hold their napkins in place.

Much of the strife in organized labor is based upon mutual distrust and an unwillingness to consider the other person. The moral drawn is that, with the growing influence of labor, it is necessary for the schools to think more about developing wholesome personalities as much as skilled tradesmen as such.

WE GLEAN from the public press that people who hear are complaining of unhappy experiences when attending meetings or entertainments at which, because of faulty construction of auditoriums or halls, the words of speakers reach the ear so blurred and runtogether that it is impossible to understand what is being said. They are worried by echoes, which we are told is a definite or articulate repetition of a sound after an interval at least equal to the total duration of the sound that is being repeated. Then there are reverberations, a confused or inarticulate prolongation of the sound.

It would thus appear that our hearing friends have their own trials in auditoriums, but with all regard and respect for the value and advantages of lip-reading, the deaf at a distance from a speaker is in a worse plight in their efforts to understand a spoken address, due to lights, shadows and the continual facial and bodily movements of a speaker. In such cases translations into the language of signs is the sole remedy.

Deaf School Plans Being Made in Kingston, Jamaica

LEADING CLERGYMEN ON ISLAND TAKE INTEREST IN PROJECT

KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Plans are being made for the founding of a school for the deaf in Jamaica. In connection with this project a meeting of prominent persons, including some of the leading clergymen, was held in Ormsby Hall recently.

During this session, Rev. F. W. G. Gibbey expressed the opinion that there was a need for an institution of this sort in the island. Other persons present at this meeting included Rev. Canon R. L. Reid and His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica.

Rev. Gibbey, a seventy-two-year-old veteran English worker for the deaf, is the promotor of these plans. Before his arrival in Jamaica, he did creditable work along this line in England, South Africa, India and in other parts of the world, founding schools for the deaf, and in all cases placing these schools on a sound financial footing.—*The Gleaner*.

Subscribe for the DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL, \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months.

Brooklyn Guild of Deaf-Mutes

Meets first Thursday evening each month except July, August and September, at St. Mark's Parish House, 230 Adelphi Street, near DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Charles W. Olsen, Secretary, 371 East 159th Street, Bronx, N. Y. C.

Mrs. S. G. Hoag, chairman of the Entertainments, wishes to remind all of the socials the last Saturday of each month from the Nevins Street station (I. R. T. subway) or the DeKalb Avenue station (B. M. T.), take the DeKalb trolley car and stop at Adelphi Street.

BOSTON

News items and subscriptions should be sent to Miss Etta Wilson, 33 Wolcott St., Dorchester, Mass.

"The Old House Inn" built in the eighties (80's), at Lexington, was the scene of gaiety, early Saturday evening, June 4th, for the "Contract Bridge Club," given by Mrs. Viola Hull. Mrs. Belle Weinberg, ye scribe, Mrs. Kate Gill, Mrs. Ethel Bingham and Mrs. Flo Kornblum were the winners of lovely prizes. Various delicacies, such as grapefruit and strawberry cocktail as an entree, sirloin steak with all its trimmings, pecan coffee rolls, ice-cream, etc., were served. Fresh flowers brought from the Hull garden, were placed in the center of the long table. All had such an enjoyable time. The ladies reversed the tables, when they presented a lovely candy dish to Mrs. Hull, in observance of her thirtieth wedding anniversary. Those who were present, besides Mrs. Hull, were Mesdames Franke, Bachner, Kornblum, Bingham, Gill, Lombard, Miller, Weinberg and Williams, and Miss Eagan and ye scribe. Monthly contract bridge socials had taken place at some of the ladies' home during the past few months.

The Julius Castaline's six-year-old boy, Bernard, is now back at home in Revere, for the summer, having attended the Clarke School. Bernard's sister, Eileen, now in her fourth year, will enter Clarke School next fall.

The Ladies' Auxiliary's monthly meeting was held at Mrs. Kate Gill's home in West Roxbury. Whist and refreshments concluded the evening. Mrs. Shaw will give a noon luncheon at her home, 44 Wallis Street, Beverly, on Wednesday, July 20th. There will be a brief meeting to be followed by a swimming match at the beach. In case of rain, the party will be held the following day. All are welcome to attend.

Gratifying reports come for the New England Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf, on the progress made for this year. Major improvements included construction of a dining room for the staff, as well as an additional bathroom and a room for the nurses at Orchard Cottage. Two members of the family have passed away and two have been admitted. William Frazier of the Home, attended the Frat banquet at Hotel Bond, Hartford, Conn., last April 30th. There were several visitors at the Home on Decoration Day, including Mrs. Max Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Greenberg, all of New York City; Mr. D. Nichols of Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weinberg and Mrs. M. Kornblum.

Mrs. Asa Gatlin of Springfield, Mass., was the winner of the beauty contest held at the Boston Silent Club annual ball, at Hotel Manger, May 21st.

Twenty-nine Bostonians were present at the Decoration Day week-end entertainment, sponsored by the Springfield Frats. Most of them took in the horse races at Agawam Park. The Hard of Hearing Guild held their outing at Duxburg, Mass.

Mrs. Gabriel Pierriera of Cambridge, and little girl, are now in Cincinnati, Ohio, visiting her parents for three weeks.

Back from service in United States Navy on the Pacific Coast, is Ira Betts, Jr., only son of the Betts of Waltham, who had served in that capacity for three years.

Mrs. Dorothy Franke of Newtonville, left for her summer cottage near Bass River, Cape Cod, with her parents, last week.

Many lovely gifts were given Miss Eileen Keating, who was tendered a miscellaneous shower by Miss Elizabeth Houghton and Mrs. A. Doherty, on June 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weinberg were in Springfield, Mass., Sunday, May 22d, with their two children, as dinner guests of the Earle Smiths, be-

fore they continued on to the Clarke School, where they attended the annual meeting of the Clarke School Alumni Association. The pupils presented a marionette show, which was greatly appreciated by the members. Mrs. George Hull and Mrs. Nathan Lombard were also at the meeting, and remained at Northampton for two days.

Mrs. Helen Greenberg of Brooklyn, N. Y., tarried three weeks as a guest of Mrs. Clara (Max) Miller, also of New York City, at the latter's daughter, Mrs. J. Levy's home in Brookline. While here, Mrs. Greenberg participated in several socials, and had the pleasure of making new friends. Mrs. Miller is known to many Bostonians.

Mrs. Anna Bachner had Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Greenberg over to her home, Thursday afternoon, May 26th, in Roxbury. The latter two ladies were guests of honor at a supper and "500" party that evening, at Mrs. Frieda Miller's home.

The following Saturday, the 28th, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Greenberg (Mr. Greenberg came by train the previous day) and Mrs. Miller were invited to the Michael Kornblum apartment for the day. Witty conversationalists, they amused the whole party, and the "500" winners were ye scribe, Mrs. Greenberg and Mrs. Helen Gouner. Much to their surprise, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Greenberg were presented a bridge table cover and house dress at the above socials.

Sunday afternoon, the 29th, along with several others, they all were guests of the George Hulls at Arlington. After a delicious buffet supper movie reels in technicolor (taken at the recent bridal shower of Helen Murphy, now Mrs. Howard Allgaier) and other spots of interest were shown.

Mrs. Anna Wickens of Quincy, returned to her home on May 23d, from Oklahoma and St. Louis, Mo., where she had been visiting her two daughters since late last December. Her unexpected appearance, with Mr. John O'Rourke, the widely known traveller, at the Kornblum apartment, surprised everybody. Mrs. Wickens spoke of the fine hospitality shown her by several deaf friends at the above places.

Some members of the Ladies' Auxiliary with a few friends met at Park Square Station on Friday afternoon, May 20th, and under the guidance of Miss E. A. Goldsmith, one of the trustees of the Danvers Home, made an inspection tour of the Schrafft's Candies factory at Charlestown. Before leaving they were given a one-pound box of chocolates.

Bostonians were pleased to learn that Rev. J. S. Light of Dorchester, and Mrs. R. Blair of Chicago, Ill., were married on June 1st, in Chicago. Our congratulations to the happy pair.

Mr. M. Kornblum visited his *Alma Mater* (Fanwood) in New York City, Sunday, June 5th, and took in the new Fanwood at White Plains in one of the chartered buses. He reported having an enjoyable time, having met some old cronies whom he hadn't seen for many a year. Mr. Charles Moscovitz of Dalton, was also present at the farewell social.

E. WILSON

St. Ann's Church for the Deaf

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REV. GUILBERT C. BRADDOCK, *Vicar*

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Ephpheta Society for the Catholic Deaf, Inc.

St. Francis Xavier College, 30 West 16th Street, New York City

For any information regarding Ephpheta Society communicate direct to either: Mrs. Catherine Gallagher, President, 129 West 98th Street, New York City
Herbert Koritzer, Secretary, 21-50 Thirty-eighth Street, Astoria, L. I.

Papers for the Deaf

Perhaps some of our readers have seen the initials I. p. f. used in *The Standard* and have been puzzled by it. The reference is to the "little paper family," papers published in the interests of the deaf, usually in the printing department of the residential schools. There are 64 residential schools in the United States, and nearly every one publishes a paper or magazine, as do the seven residential schools of Canada. Most of them are beautifully printed and ably edited; usually the Superintendent or one of the teachers is the editor. The purpose is to give the young printers practical experience in the work of a newspaper office, to advertise the school, and to promote closer relations between the school and the parents of the pupils.

Besides the papers published at the schools there are two professional magazines *The American Annals of the Deaf* which covers the entire field of education of the deaf in the United States and Canada, and *The Volta Review* which devotes itself to the promotion of the teaching of speech to the deaf.

The deaf are so scattered that it is difficult for an independent paper to secure sufficient support to make ends meet, but there are several such papers, newsy, well edited and full of pep that deserve to succeed.

There are also a number of church papers and papers published by various societies and associations of the deaf that ably champion the causes they represent.

In the work of teaching the deaf the boundary line between Canada and the United States is almost lost sight of—there is so much in common. The educators of the two countries attend the same professional gatherings, there is a frequent exchange of teachers and good feeling and amity prevail on both sides of the line. There are seven residential schools in Canada, four of which are represented by excellent papers that hold an honorable place in the I. p. f. circle.

Below we give a list of papers published in the interest of the deaf:

PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINES

American Annals of the Deaf, Washington, D. C.

Volta Review, Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS

Alabama Messenger, Talladega, Ala.
American Era, Hartford, Conn.
Arizona Cactus, Tucson, Ariz.
Arkansas Optic, Little Rock, Ark.
Austine School News, Brattleboro, Vt.
California News, Berkeley, Cal.
Colorado Index, Colorado Springs, Col.
Companion, Faribault, Minn.
Deaf Carolinian, Morganton, N. C.
Deaf-Mutes' Journal, (Fanwood) N.Y.C.
Deaf Oklahoman Sulphur, Okla.
Fanwood Journal, New York City.
Florida School Herald, St. Augustine, Fla.
Illinois Advance, Jacksonville, Ill.
Indiana Hoosier, Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa Hawkeye, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Jersey School News, West Trenton, N. J.
Kansas Star, Olathe, Kansas.
Kentucky Standard, Danville, Ky.
Le Couteux Leader, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lexington Newsette, New York City.
Lone Star, Austin, Texas.
Maryland Bulletin, Frederick, Md.
Mentor, Malone, N. Y.
Michigan Mirror, Flint, Mich.
Mississippian, Jackson, Miss.
Missouri Record, Fulton, Mo.
Mt. Airy World, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nebraska Journal, Omaha, Neb.
New Mexico Progress, Santa Fe, N. M.
News, Portland, Maine.
North Dakota Banner, Devils Lake, N. D.
Ohio Chronicle, Columbus, Ohio.
Once A Month, Washington, D. C.
Optimist, Gooding, Idaho.
Oregon Outlook, Salem, Ore.
Palmetto Leaf, Cedar Spring, S. C.
Pelican, Baton Rouge, La.
Register, Rome, N. Y.
Rochester Advocate, Rochester, N. Y.
Rocky Mountain Leader, Great Falls, Mont.
School Helper, Cave Springs, Ga.
Silent Observer, Knoxville, Tenn.
South Dakota Advocate, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Utah Eagle, Ogden, Utah.
Virginia Guide, Staunton, Va.
Washingtonian, Vancouver, Wash.
West Virginia Tablet, Romney, W. Va.
Western Pennsylvanian, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wisconsin Times, Delavan, Wis.

INDEPENDENT PAPERS

American Deaf Citizen, Versailles, Ohio.
Buff and Blue, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.
Modern Silents, Dallas, Texas.
Silent Broadcaster, Glendale, Cal.
Washington Deaf Record, Seattle, Wash.

DENOMINATIONAL PAPERS

Catholic Deaf-Mute (Catholic) Brooklyn, New York.
Quarterly Review (Episcopal) New York City.
Silent Missionary (Episcopal) Baltimore, Maryland.
Silent Herald (Methodist) Chicago, Ill.

FRATERNAL, BENEVOLENT

Frat (National Fraternal Society of the Deaf) Chicago, Ill.
Pennsylvania Society News (Penna. Home for Aged Deaf) Philadelphia, Pa.
Silent Southerner (Dixie Home for Aged Deaf) St. Augustine, Fla.

CANADIAN PAPERS

Canadian, Belleville, Ontario.
Silent Echo, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
School News, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Totem Pole, Vancouver, B. C.

We may have missed a paper here and there, and if so we hope any one knowing of omissions will give the names of papers left out.

There is no official list of papers for the deaf, though we think there should be one. Perhaps *The Annals* would be willing to print a list of the professional and school papers in its January statistical number.—*Kentucky Standard*.

National Association of the Deaf

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Total \$22 00

THOMAS F. FOX, Treasurer.

June 17, 1938.

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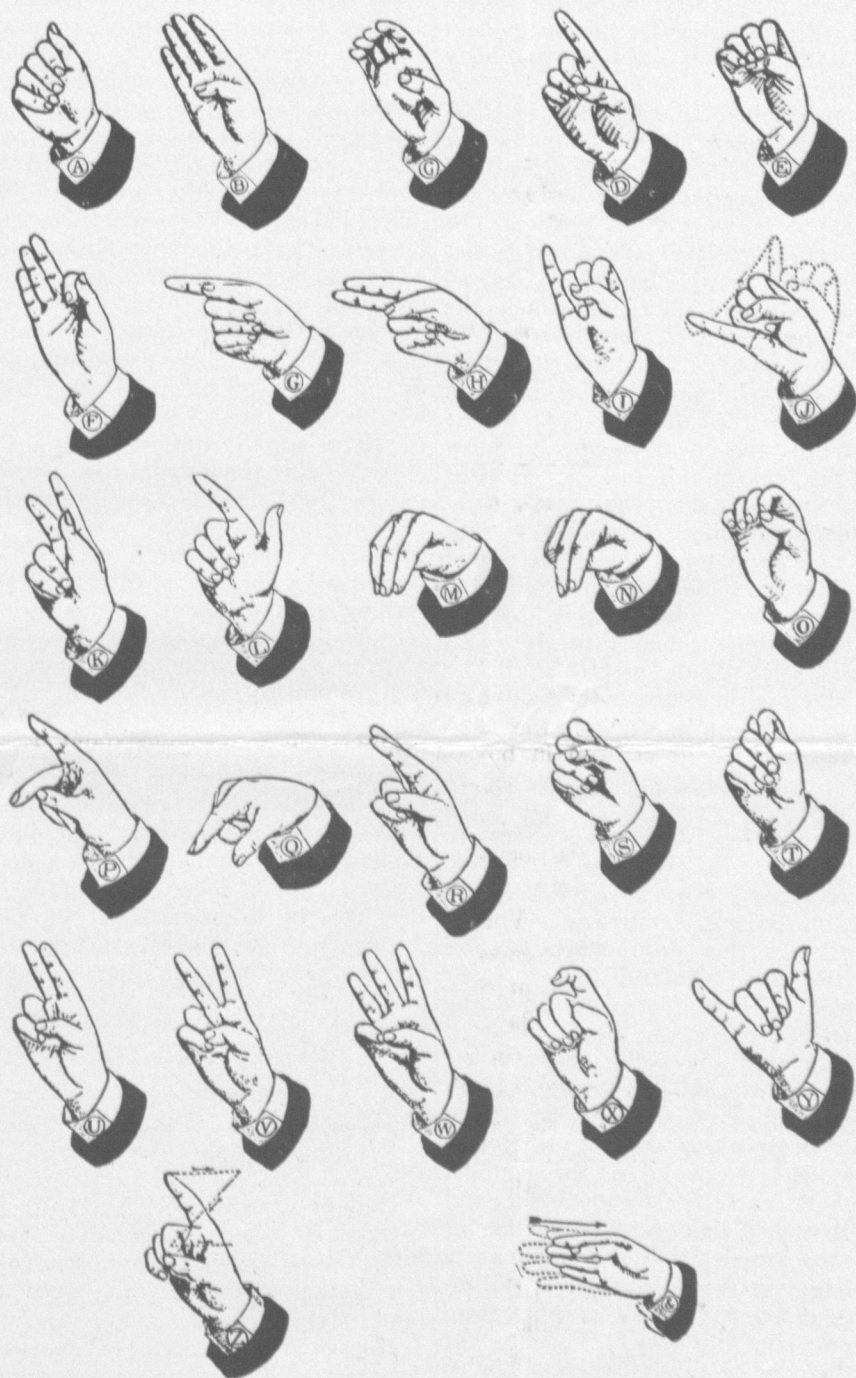
Knights and Ladies of De l'Epee
Ball and Entertainment
Saturday, October 8, 1938
At Brooklyn Elks Club

Special Employment Service for the Deaf

In New York City three schools for the deaf, Lexington School, New York School, and St. Joseph's School, maintain a special employment service for the deaf. This service is in cooperation with the New York State Employment Service at 79 Madison Avenue, New York City. Margarette B. Helmle, the Special Representative, is in charge. Her office hours are Monday and Wednesday from from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. without appointment. Appointments may be made for other days by letter or telephone.

Miss Helmle will be glad to see any deaf person wishing to consult her about work, vocational training or any other problem on which she may be of assistance. Special appointment can be made for those working or who cannot come on regular interviewing days. The telephone number is LExington 2-8910.

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By Thomas Francis Fox

XXI

Some people connect deafness with the old superstitious idea of the weird and the demonic. Many business men will not even give a deaf applicant a chance to rove his ability and worth. Now, the deaf do not sue for charity or pity, they are educated above that, but they do ask for equal consideration with the hearing—for fair play—in their effort to earn a decent livelihood. Other groups of defectives appear to receive the full share of public consideration, which is their proper due; the sight of a cripple arouses an uprush of sympathy, the blind live in an atmosphere of kindness, and other deserving unfortunates whose condition is apparent meet with, and properly so, the helping hand and the encouraging word at every step; but it is not always so with the deaf, probably for the reason that their handicap is not so evident physically, yet it is serious and very much so.

Nevertheless, in their personal experiences, queer incidents that occur as a consequence of deafness, the deaf show a genial philosophy and a courage that is worthy of praise. The outward disposition which exists between persons who have been deprived of sight and these set outside the world by deafness, has occasionally been remarked. The blind are ordinarily cheerful, amiable, retaining a hold upon the affections of others; some of the deaf seem to grow morose, jealous and suspicious. Most people would tender the greater sympathy to the blind, since loss of sight shuts off so many of the interests and possibilities of life which remain to the deaf. Yet it is probable that the isolation which comes through closed ears is, after all, the greater trial.

There are doubtless individual cases where deaf people are "morose" and "suspicious," but there are numerous people with like dispositions who are not deaf. In some States schools the deaf and the blind are taught in separate parts of the same institution, and educators who have to do with both classes are unanimous in declaring that of the two the deaf are by far the more cheerful, hopeful and happier. Where the blind have the comfort of sound, the deaf have that of sight plus the ability to go their own way in making a living, and to come and go when and where they will. In speaking on this subject, a great deal is made of the comfort which music brings to the blind, and it is assumed that the heart-strings of the deaf remain unswept by the angel of song; yet the beautiful lyrical products of many deaf poets would seem to contradict this view. Sound is not all there is of music; there is light, motion, form, color, all of which speak to the soul quite as effectively as sound. The lyrical products of some deaf poets attest this in beautiful, rhythmic verse.

Some people imagine that the irreparable disaster in deafness is loss of will-power, the courage to endeavor, and to find, in so far as possible, some recompense for the privation. It should be a sufficient answer to this belief to point to the fact that, in spite of the handicap under which they labor, about as large a per cent. of the deaf as of the hearing are self-supporting; there is with the deaf neither loss of will nor courage. They show it in their useful lives, for it must be remembered that courage is not a thing of noise and bluster, it shows itself in many ways, some of which are ways of exceeding quietness. It requires courage to battle for steady, determined progress when held back by physical weakness, to recognize one's moments of weakness, imperfection—to live up to the necessity of stepping two paces for the one faltering step backward. The deaf do not often fail to meet the acid test of courage, for the courage showing itself as patient persistence in making the best of life would be equal to a more

spectacular emergency. It demands no little courage to meet and correct the ludicrous ideas some people have of the deaf, particularly when they ask questions which a little thought would indicate as absurd, these are prompted by the general limited knowledge of the deaf, and the ideas so many labor under, or by the distorted opinions they have formed. The first comes from lack of contact with the deaf, and the second from contact with an exceptional deaf person—exceptional on one side or the other of the normal, or average line, and usually from the lower side. Among the remarks and queries one sometimes hears are such as "Do they ever leave the home?" (meaning the school). "Who takes care of them through the summer when there is no school?" "Can they laugh?" "They can't do anything, what becomes of them when they leave school?" Such questions follow from the fact that the deaf go out from school and take their places as average citizens so quietly, so unadvertised that they are not noticeably different from their neighbors and fellow workers. The writer once accompanied a deaf-mute graduate of a school who had been summoned for final examination for naturalization. The judge who presided in the Supreme Court Chamber flatly refused to consider the subject, saying that he could not agree to adding to the burden of the community by admitting the candidate to citizenship. This was in a city having five large schools for the deaf, and with public school classes of several hundred. The writer himself deaf, requested to be permitted to state the case and addressing the court orally pointed out that the candidate was a graduate of an American school, was employed and earning good wages; that the various schools for instructing deaf boys and girls gave them training at trades as well as intellectual and moral training, and they are in no more danger of becoming public burdens than other people who, without the education and training the deaf possessed, were allowed to be naturalized. The Judge allowed the candidate to become a citizen. This is merely an instance of the lack of knowledge of the deaf by people of the highest culture; they are not hard-hearted, but probably rarely meet the deaf, or have acquired mistaken ideas regarding them.

(To be continued)

The News Parade

By Emerson Romero

Hafford Hetzler, N. A. D. Board Member is some bowler. The great little *Great Lakes News* featured a fine action photo of him recently, sending one down the alley. Haffy is a Hoosier. Ernest Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. He is the son of the late Amos Draper, a graduate of the American School and subsequently professor of Mathematics and Latin at Gallaudet. We shall await with interest confirmation of the appointment.

Congratulations to Supt. Boatner for installing a course in Typewriter Mechanics at his Hartford School. A fine thing to teach the deaf boys and girls. J. Pierre Rakow is the instructor and a poet to boot. He makes week-end trips down to New York for one of the leading typewriter companies. And while we are in Conn. we might as well remind you of the fact that when some well-meaning individual tried to have the deaf of that state exempt from taxes, he was squashed by the deaf themselves.

Bilbo Monaghan, famed cigar chewing basketball coach of the runner-up team, Mississippi, at the National Tourney in N. Y. C., once played pro football in Memphis under Coach Ernie Nevers. He was paired at end with Garland Grange, the famed Red (77) Grange's brother. In his first game Bilbo intercepted a pass and

galloped 72 yards for a touchdown. Got signals by finger code from the quarterback. Bilbo is a nice boy.

A new monthly magazine is due to be out this Fall. Being published in New England by a small group of ambitious deaf. Will be a pocket-size 32-page illustrated publication about the deaf. It promises to be something different and unique.

George A. Krogstad

A visitor to the department of labor and industry may be inquiring about the inspection of factories, hotels, stores and restaurants; an investigation of wage claims; insurance against employees' accidents; enforcement and administration of settlements, awards and appeals in compensation claims; a survey on employment trends and cost of living; or the current opportunities for the deaf and deafened in private and public employment.

At the head of this important departments of state government with all its extensive ramifications is a quiet, unassuming, modest and exceptionally efficient gentleman named George A. Krogstad, probably the most unpublicized official around the capitol. Mr. Krogstad, as chairman of the Department of Labor and Industry, impresses one by his eminent fairness to both sides in any controversy, plus his innate tact and diplomacy and intellectual honesty in arriving at an amicable decision or adjustment of the problem at hand.

His long experience in the labor department previously, as deputy and as manager of the Detroit office of the department, has probably evoked a tender feeling for the "under-dog," but, in the administration of his duties as head of the department, he follows the principle that "right is right"—and that settles it.

The chairman is not particularly concerned about the merits of sidewalk discussions or soap-box oratory on whether certain unions are right or wrong, whether sit-down strikes are justified, what caused the present recession, whether capitalism should be upheld or condemned, and other contentious issues. These are abstract subjects on which he may hold personal opinions—but he is more concerned about *labor facts* and social justice as interpreted through the laws enacted by the Michigan legislature, affecting his department.

It is noteworthy that as chairman of the mediation and conciliation board, which is separate from the labor department, Mr. Krogstad helped to adjust 112 labor controversies, apart from the major strikes that Governor Murphy acted upon.

George A. Krogstad was born in Milwaukee and studied Civil Engineering at the University of Wisconsin. Because of the death of his father, he left the University, learned the trade of patternmaker and worked at it until 1908, when he was elected business manager for the Wisconsin Patternmakers' Association, holding that position until 1914 when he came to Detroit as national organizer for the Patternmakers' Association of North America, remaining in that capacity until 1922.

At that time and upon the recommendation of the Michigan Federation of Labor, Alex J. Grosbeck, then Governor, appointed him to arbitrate compensation claims. He held this position for six years, after which he accepted a position with the General Casualty and Surety Company of Detroit, as compensation claims manager, over a territory of eleven states in which the company was writing compensation insurance. Three years later, Mr. Krogstad left the General Casualty and Surety Company and went with the Ford Motor Company, taking charge of their compensation claims department in New Jersey at the Edgewater plant, having first organized the compensation, medical and first aid

departments. After completing this task, he was sent to take charge of the compensation department of the Ford Motor Company plant at Iron Mountain.

While at Iron Mountain, he received a communication from Samuel Rhodes, then chairman of the Department of Labor and Industry under Governor Brucker, to come to Lansing for an interview. At this time, he accepted the position of manager of the Detroit office of the department. At the expiration of Governor Brucker's term, Mr. Krogstad was removed and went into the claims adjusting business for himself.

During the administration of Governor Fitzgerald, while still in his claims adjusting business and again upon the recommendation of the Michigan Federation of Labor, Mr. Krogstad was made a member of the Governor's commission to study the incorporation of occupational diseases under the compensation act. The commission was composed of two representatives of labor, of which he was one, two representatives of industry, and a fifth member, the Commissioner of Health. At the conclusion of its work, the commission, by a vote of 4 to 1, filed a report with the Governor recommending a scheduled occupational disease law. Mr. Krogstad filed a minority report recommending an all-inclusive occupational disease law. Mr. Krogstad's report is a matter of Senate record, published in the Journal of the Senate under date of February 1, 1937.

On the election of Governor Frank Murphy and with the endorsement of the Michigan Federation of Labor, Mr. Krogstad was appointed to the position of State Commissioner of Labor. In July, 1937, he was made chairman of the Department of Labor. In August, 1937, the Governor appointed him to the chairmanship of the Governor's mediation and conciliation board, and later as chairman of the state apprenticeship council.

The 1937 legislature passed a bill which provided for the formation within the Department of Labor and Industry of a division for the deaf and deafened, the purpose of the division being to assist the deaf and deafened in securing employment in private and public service. Mr. Krogstad was keenly interested in this bill and was instrumental in the passage thereof.

With such a background of experience, combined with a wealth of natural ability in the guidance of labor and industry, Mr. Krogstad has turned out a splendid job of heading this great department, which affects thousands of industrial workers in Michigan.

J. C. HOWARD.

Metropolitan Civic Association of the Deaf

The new officers of the Association elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Jack Ebin, President; James M. McArdle, Vice-President; Charles Joselow, Secretary, and Samuel Frankenheim, Treasurer, and Messrs. Fives, Romero and Nies were appointed to round up the Advisory Board as three other members on it. Chairman McArdle, of Entertainment Committee, spoke of difficulties in securing a room for our June affair, but promised us a gala affair in November. Ebin, Chairman of Legislative Committee, remarked that his future steps would have to depend on the action to be taken by the Temporary State Commission. The committee appointed previously to study the feasibility of the E. S. A. D. official organ expressed its favor in it recommending the members to subscribe to it, the tentative price being fifty cents a year. After the meeting, the copies sent by Senator Livingston, Chairman of the Temporary State Commission, of his report to the State Legislature, were distributed to the members. The next meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday evening, September 13th, as it does not meet in July and August.

ODDITIES

No. 4

By J. F. Meagher

NATIONAL TOURNEY

"Youth will be served!" The 4th annual National was a success in every way—where our first three attempts were financial flops. In justice to the hard workers handling the past three, let it be stressed they were hastily-arranged, with no time for publicity or promotion.

When the blue-chips were down, little old N'Yawk and its "kids" was there with the bells on. So far I haven't heard a single yelp. (It's a great life if you don't weaken!)

"CALAMITY JANE"

There is one chuckle in it I really ought to pass along to you faithful readers. A jewel of a joke. Mind, I mention no names, but somebody far from New York criticized your All-America Board of Basketball for selecting the two highly-competent Fanwood athletic sharks as officials running the games—Tainsly (hearing) from Savage School of Physical Education, and Gamblin from Gallaudet. According to this earnest soul, your Board was selling its birthright for a mess of porridge:

"Eastern referees mean favoritism for the Eastern team; they will rob us visitors; it is a put-up job which will besmirch the fair escutcheon of the National and end forever such pastimes!"

This was about the tenor of his plaint—omitting certain disparaging embellishments. Humm; a good official is strictly fair (now wouldn't you try your durndest to be fair and square if you were referee? I thought so.) So Tainsly and Gamblin worked the games. There was only one squawk against them. And who, gentle reader, do you fancy did the squawking?

Right! Go to the head of your class. The only man to howl piracy and robbery and blue-murder was the coach of that very team our earnest soul (see above) had foretold would be beneficiary of all close decisions at first base. His howl brought a penalty-foul. Yes sir, yea mam, sportsmen are sportsmen anywhere—North, East, South or West.

WIS. IS OUT-WISCONSINNED

The "best ball-handling bunch in the meet," New Jersey, is National Champion, and gets the glad-hand. But after studying the records, I hug Mississippi to my bosom with glee. 'Cause why? 'Cause Miss. pulled a "Wisconsin finish" on Wisconsin! For a decade those cagey cagers of Neesam's seem to come from behind in the final quarter like Man-o'-War overtaking a plow-horse. Look at the last game of the regular schedule. Starting final quarter behind, by 22-19, Wisconsin scored 20 points to NJ's 11 to win and throw the meet into a triple tie. Yet against Miss., Wis. was ahead 15-12 at half time—only to lose by one point at the gun.

TWENTY BEST BOYS

The triple-tie, and fact no National game was decided by margin of over 12 points, proves wisdom of shibboleth of your All-America Board of Basketball that no corner of the country ever has a monopoly on good players. The coveted "twenty" this year show East and South get six each; Midwest four; Central three; West one. All but Abercrombie of Kentucky, and Greer of Arizona, were observed in tournaments by one or more Boardmen. While most of the boys play on winning teams, for the second straight year, some particularly dead-game gamecock has been signaled out from among the weaker teams, or tourney doormats. This season it is Moses Mendez of Oklahoma, a fact which even surprised his own school. Strangely enough, Moses Mendez (give you three guesses as to his racial descendancy—and you lose). Mendez is the only real all "American" we ever selected. For he claims to be a Mexican; Mexicans are a mixture

of Spanish and Indian; as an old Westerner, I speak as an expert in apprising Moses as 99% Indian—in build, deceptive speed, furry on the war-path, and poker-faced stoicism when badly battered by bigger boys.

Your Board has, in the past, placed one Jap and three negroes; adding an Indian proves players are rated on playing ability—not on race, creed, system of instruction, or personal favoritism. Also on character and moral-influence. It also proves it is not necessary to be on a winning team to catch the eye of the appraisers. And don't let anyone tell you differently!

BEST PLAYERS DISQUALIFIED

Almost every year sees at least one great star omitted from the list of Twenty Best Boys—because of character-deficiencies. Davies, Foltz and Burns each threw off a sure first-string star in years past. Harlow disqualified one of his own great stars, some years back, before he joined the Board. This year three of the very best basketballers in the land have been regrettably omitted from the list because their example is not suitable for the young to follow. A student-body emulates its athletic heroes; heroizing a "bad boy" disrupts scholastic morale; ergo, the boys we heroize with selection on the All-America must be outstanding examples of Young American manhood—suitable models for the student-body to imitate.

It broke my heart to have to join the unanimous vote of your Board to bar a certain player for misconduct after he returned from a tourney, for I took a real liking for the lad. Seemed a splendid chap. First string, easily. But one bad apple in a barrel—you know—so duty prevailed. Your Board consists of busy men having several irons in the fire; we are not wasting time and money encouraging youngsters who will fail to maintain the high traditions for honesty and law-abidingness, industry and good-citizenship, out in the world after graduation. No sir!

"FIRE DEPARTMENT ATTACK"

That's a name for charging down the floor at breakneck speed, shooting passes like harpooning whales. Kansas and Indiana are the best exponents of this helter-skelter system. Minnesota and Wisconsin plan their passes carefully, like chess-players studying moves. Nebraska and Illinois use a fast-passing attack. But as a spectacle; I'll still take Arkansas'—well, let's call it "snow-plow plunge;" with the 247-lb. Alton Smith, broad as a barn door, sweeping down the floor scattering pigmies right and left, to let "Spider" Howton sink another. Howton's 39 in one game promised to stand forever as a world's deaf tourney mark—then two games later Alabama's Marvelous Martin Smith, with perfect cooperation from self-effacing teammates, managed to net 46 points. Yes, that's it; if nobody has ever yet named such a weird style of basketballing, let the name *snow-plow plunge* go down to fame starting this very instant.

GIRLS FORM INITIALS

Surprising innovation in Midwest was the Minnesota girls' marching squad; they tramped out in perfect alignment, swirled, and—presto—there were the initials of the two teams which would meet in the next combat. There was other entertainment. According to the programs, the Eastern is the only tournament which saw neither entertainment, fanfare, or fol-de-rol between halves and between games.

GYM NAMED FOR DEAF COACH!

Gym named for deaf coach! The new gym of our school in Vancouver, Wash., was dedicated with a two-night gala program, to Vancouver's Ray O'Donnell. "Hunter Gymnasium" is named for William Stanley Hunter, who started coaching there immediately after graduation from Gallaudet in 1905, and on retiring two years ago,

had completed 30 years of coaching. *Without extra pay!* There may be other school buildings named in honor of living deaf men, but I can't recall any right now.

Among the athletic greats Hunter sent to Gallaudet College were Clasen, Deer, Sanders, Seipp, Cosgrove, Travis, and two dozen lesser lights. This from a comparatively tiny school, mind you.

SUPTS. READ DEAF WRITERS.

Talking about writing, here's an interesting tid-bit from a one-hour pencil-pad patter with Supt. D. T. Henderson, who assumed the reins there slightly over a year ago after some 30 years as supt. of county schools (hearing). A straightforward square-shooter, Henderson's words have added weight by reason, I have just learned, he was offered a high state post, two weeks after the tourney, and declined because he is dead set on "building up an organization" in the field of deaf education there:

"Ever since I've been here, over a year, I've been reading you in the various papers and magazines," scribbled Henderson. "I notice you are giving the deaf an optimistic point of view. I have been pleasantly surprised by the great range of activities of, and for, the deaf. As long as that prevails, progress is positive.

"We are happy to have so many deaf writers drop in on us—giving us a 'national squint' as it were. As a rule, I have found the press most favorable to our program. When I came, I checked conditions and had teachers tell me what they felt is most needed. From study of these reports, we have set up a very definite program. . . . I like advice, but not dictation. . . . I try to keep in mind that old adage: 'some men grow under responsibilities; others puff-up.' I hope I may never 'puff up.'"

Henderson's policy seems signally successful, judging by the happy, smooth-working machine there. He and Indiana's Raney appear to disprove the theory our best supts. are always those with a life-long contact with their subjects. After all, a good man is a good man—by any measurement you apply.

ALL-AMERICA BOARD MAY INCLUDE FOOTBALL, ETC.

The past year's Board communications have ever and anon touched on the possibility of branching out to include football. While realizing the first two or three years will prove fizzes, we wonder if it may not yet be possible to eventually weld the same accurate, painstaking system proven so popular with basketball. At this moment, sentiment is to defer action for another year, and sound coaches on their opinions. So long as we continue to make good citizenship and moral character cardinal requisites for placement, the Superintendents will probably back us 100 per cent. For the well-trained schoolboy leaders of today, are the leaders of Deafdom in years to come—a credit to their school and to all Deafdom.

But what of the boys who—by reason of stature or "some physical-impairment"—are unable to benefit from basketball and football? Instead of encouraging and inspiring some eight boys out of a school having some 350, why not broaden out? Why limit a good thing? Talk—talk—talk; letter after letter; takes a youngster to tackle impossible tasks, and on his own cool initiative Board Secretary Johnnie Wilkerson is even now, as this is written, managing a "feeler." This is in the form of mail-order quoits (variously styled "Horseshoes," "barnyard-golf," "ringers," etc.) between various schools. Post-card tournament. (In Midwest states, this ancient pastime is becoming popular—one Kansas pupil won a medal at the state fair for that.)

WELL-WORDED EXPANSION

A few quotes from the energetic Wilkerson will interest you no end: "I have 17 good schools from Hartford to Arizona, signed up. We could enlarge this mail thing to include track, free-throwing, and who knows what. Make haste slowly in expansion—with football being the hardest problem of the immediate future. The

educational advantages of squad-meets, by mail, must be evident to all educators.

Looking several years ahead, why isn't it wise to lay the foundations for honors in other fields—scholarship, service, track, etc.? Trying to set up a virtual fraternity of outstanding boys, winners of various awards, who—as leaders—will be the basis of a great and permanent lobbying group for the welfare of the deaf.

Your sports and school leaders of today are the state leaders of tomorrow; make winners members of a permanent organization. At the rate of, let us say, 33 football stars, 20 basketballers, 15 trackmen, 8 horse-shoers, 25 of sundry minor mail-sports, 25 scholars and service winners—that would give us possibly a hundred different boys a year; the best hundred in American schools. Ten years, 1000 young leaders—clean of mind and body, staunch upholders of good citizenship.

A dream? Yes—but don't you think it a beautiful dream to set as our ultimate goal? Correspondence between the boys, interest in competition—even by mail—across the continent, cooperative achievements; what more does education wish? Would form the perfect basis for teaching kids; give them some interest in the real problems of the country, problems they must face themselves. Believe we could get strong aid in this laudable outlook out of councils of teachers, convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, the "Frats," the NAD, and such. A working with definite objective for the common weal. Isn't it worth considering?

MEDALS—NOT CUPS

Wilkerson's only recommendation to your Board for future Nationals: "No more 'Sportsmanship Cups,' which mean nothing. Every player today is a good sportsman. Instead by all means we should give medals for every kid participating in the National—even if this means the price of big trophies must be cut down."

DEAF CLASS IN COACHING SCHOOL?

Wilkerson suggest your Board poll the coaches and see if enough men want to attend some summer coaching school, next year, to make engaging an interpreter advisable. We might make arrangements for possible group rates on tuition, board, and such. Outside of regular coaching hours, this group could exchange priceless information on disciplinary and conditioning problems. All the good coaching in the world is worthless if men are not in condition.

Last attempt to have a group of deaf coaches, saw only two there—Burns of Ill. and Godfrey Adams of North Dakota; both since retired from the profession. That was at Superior, Wis., the year Calvin Coolidge vacationed there—must be almost ten years ago.

ONLY ONE DRAWBACK * * * *

Beautiful plan, isn't it? Slowly but surely this world grows better—you and I and our pals all doing our little bit, from time to time. But there is one serious drawback to impulsive young Wilkerson's laudable layout. In fact, this one trifling drawback may kill it off.

What is the drawback?

Simple. Just five short words. *Who will do the work?*

"What's worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

Leading educators have a staunch theory on the question: "If you had a difficult job to give someone, which would you give it to—a busy man or an idle man?" The answer is always "the busy man." For from sheer force of habit, driving-force as it were, the busy man will somehow manage to dish it out between his regular stint; while the idle man is probably idle from habit, and will not be able to buckle down to work even when his fate depends on it.

Each member of the Board has several irons in the fire. Every minute

(Continued on page 6)

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS TO GREENBURGH

(Continued from page 1)

the Board of Directors, who had been retained to act as "owner's representative" in supervising the building operations; Mr. H. G. Balcom, construction engineer; Mr. E. Williams of the engineering firm of Clyde R. Place, and Mr. J. H. Field of the firm of Cross & Cross, architects; and Mr. Victor O. Skyberg, the Superintendent.

Actual building operations commenced with the preliminary excavation for the entrance and road to the building site during the last week of September.

The cornerstone of the building now known as the Administration and Academic Building, symbolically the cornerstone of the entire group of buildings, was placed in position on January 12th, 1938. It contains a metal box twelve inches long, four inches wide and six inches deep, in which have been sealed the following documents:

1. Pamphlet containing the Legislative Acts of Incorporation and By-Laws, with all amendments to date.
2. Pamphlet entitled "Chronology of the New York School for the Deaf," by Thomas Francis Fox, Litt.D., being an account of the foundation of the School and its history through 1933.
3. Pamphlet entitled "From Fort Washington Heights to the Hills of Greenburgh," being an account of the purchase of the new building site and initiation of the construction of the new School, to which is attached a selection of extracts from the minutes of the Board of Directors and Committees.
4. Pamphlet entitled "Courses of Study, Academic and Vocational, 1937."
5. 118th Annual Report (1936), containing a brief historical sketch of the School with pictures, maps and diagrams of early locations and buildings, together with an aerial view of the buildings facing on Riverside Drive.
6. The Fanwood Journal, issue of June, 1937.
7. The Fanwood Journal, issue of October, 1937.
8. The Fanwood Journal, issue of December, 1937.
9. Deaf-Mutes' Journal of December 23, 1937.
10. Deaf-Mutes' Journal of December 30, 1937.
11. Photographs of Christmas Tree at the New York School for the Deaf, Christmas, 1937.
12. Pamphlet printed in 1853 containing an account of ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone in that year of the main building now facing on Riverside Drive.
13. List of Officers, Directors and Committees.
14. Directory of School Personnel.

Work on the new school proceeded in earnest, and on the wooded hilltop there soon rose a splendid unit of new buildings of red brick and white trimmings, presenting an imposing appearance. The buildings are all fireproof and consist of the latest improvements in architecture and construction. On July 1st moving from Old Fanwood commenced, but the new place will not be formally opened until the dedication ceremonies in the Fall.

ODDITIES

(Continued from page 5)

of his spare-time is precious. So how are we to tackle the task of making live-wire go-getters—the type of men who will some day start ideas even bigger than this All-America matter—out of kids now in school.

WHAT IS YOUR SOLUTION?

There may be a way. Selection of reliable and competent aides. Where do we find such aides? And how go about it all?

If you ever put in, say, five years of hard work for your lodge, or church, or some other hobby, you know by experience the joyous zeal of the first year gradually vanishes until you almost actually hate the self-same grind.

So don't bank too heavily on us weather-worn veterans. Seems we will have to hunt younger altruists. If you know of a few 100 per cent honest, intelligent, dependable go-getters, this JOURNAL will be pleased to get your letter and ideas.

I thank you!

THE END

Union League of the Deaf, Inc.

meetings on Third Tuesday of each Club Rooms open the year round. Regular month, at 8:15 P.M. Visitors coming from a distance of over twenty-five miles welcome. Benjamin Mintz, President; Joseph F. Mortiller, Secretary, 711 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

All Angels' Church for the Deaf (Episcopal)

1151 Leland Ave. Chicago, Illinois (One block north of Wilson Ave. "L" station, and one-half block west).

REV. GEORGE F. FLICK, Priest-in-charge. MR. FREDERICK W. HINRICHS, Lay-Reader. Church services, every Sunday at 11 A.M., Holy Communion, first and third Sundays of each month.

Social Supper, second Wednesday of each month, 6:30 P.M., with entertainment following at 8 P.M.

Get-together socials at 8 P.M., all other Wednesdays. (Use Racine Ave. entrance) Minister's address, 6336 Kenwood Avenue Afternoon, 2 to 5 Evening, 7 to 9. Daily except Sunday.

Central Oral Club, Chicago

Organized 1908—Incorporated 1925 The Oldest Club for the Oral Deaf in Chicago. Socials and Cards Second Sunday of each month from September to and including June. Entree: 7:30 P.M. Atlantic Hotel, 316 South Clark Street, Hall K, Mezzanine Floor. Convenient location and transportation. Send all communication to Mrs. Sadie McElroy, 227 Englewood Ave. (Apt. 210), Chicago, Ill.

Our Savior Lutheran Church

The Rev. Ernest Scheibert, Pastor 1400 N. Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Services—10:00 A.M., May to September; 2:30 P.M., October to April.

Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month. Preaching in speech and the sign-language. Hearing friends invited to special services. We preach salvation through faith in Jesus Christ—"Come and we will do thee good."

SOCIETIES

The Silent Lutheran Club
Lutheran Deaf-Mute Ladies' Aid Society

Hebrew Association of the Deaf of Philadelphia

Jefferson Manor at S. W., corner of Broad and Jefferson Streets.

Meets first Sunday evening of each month from 3 to 5:30 P.M.

Rooms open for Socials Saturdays and Sundays.

For information, write to Joseph Gelman President, or Mrs. Sylvan G. Stern, Secretary, 5043 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brooklyn Hebrew Society of the Deaf, Inc.

Meets second Sunday of each month except July and August, at the Hebrew Educational Society Building, Hopkinson and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn.

Services and interesting speakers every Friday evening at 8:30 P.M., at the I. E. S.

English Class, every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 8 o'clock sharp, from September to May, at P. S. 15, Sackman and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn.

Louis Baker, President; Louis Cohen Secretary; 421 Logan Street, Brooklyn N. Y.

Hebrew Assn. of the Deaf, Inc.

Temple Beth-El, 76th St., Cor. 5th Ave.

Meets Third Sunday at 8 P.M. of the month. Information can be had from Mrs. Tanya Nash, Executive Director, 4 East 76th Street, New York City; or Mrs. Joseph C. Sturtz, Secretary, 1974 Grand Ave., New York City.

Religious Services held every Friday evening at 8:30. Athletic and other activities every Wednesday evening. Socials First and Third Sunday evenings. Movies Third Wednesday of the month.

Silent Athletic Club, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa.

3529 Germantown Avenue

Club-rooms open to visitors during week-ends, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and during holidays.

Business meeting every second Friday of the month.

Socials every Fourth Saturday.

John E. Dunner, President. For information write to Howard S. Ferguson, Secretary, 250 W. Sparks St., Olney, Philadelphia.

1865 THIRTY - FOURTH 1938

BIENNIAL CONVENTION

Empire State Association
of the Deaf

Albany, N. Y., July 29 - 31, 1938

Headquarters -- HOTEL TEN EYCK

Program

Thursday, July 28.—Registration. Tour of Albany. Reception in evening at Ten Eyck Hotel.

Friday, July 29.—Convention meets at 10 A.M. Business sessions in afternoon. Entertainment in evening.

Saturday, July 30.—Morning Business Session. Group photo on Capitol steps. Banquet at Ten Eyck Hotel in evening.

Sunday, July 31.—Morning church services for all denominations. Bus trip through Saratoga and other famous places, to Field Day Park for picnicking and games rest of the day.

Banquet \$2.00 a plate, limited to 300. Send reservation and remittance to William M. Lange, Jr., Secretary, 57 Dove Street, Albany, N. Y.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL

FRAT DAY

Under auspices of

Brooklyn Division
No. 23



National Fraternal
Society
of the Deaf

at

LUNA PARK, Coney Island

on

Saturday, August 20, 1938

Afternoon and Evening

If rain, postponed to Saturday, August 27th

If RAIN AGAIN, postponed to Sunday, August 28th

Circus --- Entertainment --- Dancing --- Rides
Open Air Garden - Excellent Floor Show

COMBINATION TICKETS - - 50 CENTS

Obtainable from Committee or pay at gate -- All Welcome

LUNA PARK POOL OPENS AT 9 A.M.

Swimming 50c. (Your bathing suit and towel) Roller Skating, 35c.

See Committee for tickets for these added attractions

COMMITTEE

Paul J. Tarlen, Chairman, 2021 Coyle St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ben Baca Harry Bellin Joseph Call Thomas Cosgrove
Emil Mulfeld Sol Pachter Charles Wiemuth

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Effective July 1st, 1938

New Address

New York School for the Deaf,
Knollwood Road,
White Plains, N. Y.

Telephone: WHITE PLAINS 7310

OLD ADDRESSES: 99 Fort Washington Ave.

Station M

930 Riverside Drive

New York, N. Y.